

## A YOUNG WOMAN'S CRIME

**IN COLD BLOOD SHE MURDERS A  
FORMER FRIEND**

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**By Cutting Her Throat With a Razor—  
A Tragedy That Is Exciting Mem-  
phis Society Circles—Other Mur-  
derous Affrays Reported.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., January 26.—The most sensational tragedy which has occurred in Memphis for years...

day afternoon. The actors were both women, familiar in society. A few minutes before 4 o'clock a buggy containing Miss Alice Mitchell and Lizzie Johnston drove up to the broad sidewalk around the Custom House Block leading to the levee. The lines were in the hands of Miss Johnston, and beside her, calm and self-possessed, sat Miss Mitchell. Coming slowly up the steep incline from the river were Miss Freda Ward, of Goldust, Ark., and her sister Josephine. The young women were

Suddenly, from out the carriage, at a bound, leaped Miss Mitchell. Grasping Miss Freia Ward by the neck, she drew a bright razor from out the folds of her dress, and, in the twinkling of an eye, it crossed the throat of her victim. Miss Ward sank to the pavement without a struggle, the blood spurting in torrents from the severed jugular. The murdered girl's sister, who had not been given time to ward off the attack, was seized by her sister's slayer, and tried to hold her from the murderous blow. But she was too late. The blow was furious, however, and saved her from a vicious slash near the ear, but, luckily, not a serious one. Miss Ward, being freed from Miss Ward's clumbly grasp, fled the whig, and Miss Johnson started holding the lines, the Miss Johnsons around the corner into Madison street, and away from the scene.

The cause of the killing is not positively asserted, as Miss Mitchell refuses to say a word to anybody on the subject. It is a matter of conjecture, however, that Miss Ward, who was visiting in Memphis, was the guest of Miss Mitchell. Lately, however, she had refused to partake of the hospitality of the Mitchell household, and she is reported to be allied with Miss Mitchell on the street.

Further, by several persons, that Miss Ward

[illegible]

land in Anson County, near Cumberland Gap. Deputies Thompson and Williams attempted to arrest two outlaws and horse thieves. A desperate running fight occurred, and one of the outlaws was shot from his horse. After he fell he took deliberate aim and shot Deputy Thompson through the heart. The other outlaw was then captured along with the fellow who had been wounded. The body of the dead deputy and two prisoners were taken to Cumberland Gap. The wounded outlaw is said to be dying this morning. The name of neither is known.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., January 26.—Yesterday Jack Johnson, near Washburn, Granger county, gave his wife a beating. His boy John, aged sixteen, objected, and finally shot the father. The father is dying to-day, and the lad is a fugitive from justice.

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**SOME COLDER WEATHER.**

A Decided Fall in Temperature Predicted—The Indications.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The temperature has risen in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and New England, and has generally fallen elsewhere. The weather will probably be clear in the Lake region and New England and remain generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will rise west of the Mississippi river, except in the Southwest, where it will fall and will generally fall elsewhere.

Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday: Indiana and Illinois—Fair till Thursday; colder tonight; north winds.

For Indianapolis and vicinity for the thirty-six hours ending 8 p. m., January 27: Cold fair weather; nearly stationary temperature.

7 a. m.	LOCAL TEMPERATURE	15° 11 p. m.	22°
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Killed By a Mute.

CHICAGO, January 26.—In a street affray last night, near the Board of Trade, J. C. Chester, a deaf-mute, employed at a dime museum, cut the throat of John Casin from ear to ear, severing the jugular and windpipe. Chester declares that himself and a companion were attacked by Casin and two other men, who were armed, and that the purpose of the assailants was robbery.

Dead From a Fight.

FOSTORIA, O., January 26.—Mrs. William H. Thomas died at her home in this city Sunday night, the result of a terrible fight.

Saturday she witnessed the running away of a team of horses which she thought were the ones driven by her husband. Being in a delicate state of health, she was taken sick at once, the cause resulting in death.

**Poker Playing Caused It.**

**BUFFALO, January 26.**—James Greenfield, a clerk in the postoffice, was arrested this morning, charged with robbing the mails. Fifty letters were found upon his person. Greenfield confessed the crime, and laid it to his passion for playing poker which caused his ruin.

**One Hundred and Three Years Old.**

**BARTON, Ky., January 26.**—David

Strow, the oldest man in Marshall county, Kentucky, is dead. He was 103 years old, had lived in this county over twenty years and left many descendants, but no close relatives. He had been a county charge for











## THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY  
By JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO.  
The News Building, No. 30 W. Washington St.  
Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.,  
as second-class matter.

Special want advertisements or "liners," 1 cent a word for each insertion (must be handed in by 1 o'clock for same day's insertion); nothing less than ten words counted. Display advertisements vary in price, according to time and position. No advertisement inserted as editorial matter.

Correspondence containing news of interest and importance is desired from all parts of the State, and will be paid for if used. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Rejected MSS. will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed. Persons sending articles should keep copies. Contributions or which compensation is expected must be marked with the price.

Persons desiring THE DAILY NEWS served at their houses can secure it by postal card request or order through telephone No. 161. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

Served by carriers in Indianapolis and surrounding towns at 10 cents a week; single copies 2 cents.

By mail, postage prepaid, 10 cents per week or 10 per cent, payable in advance. Postage on single copies of THE NEWS, in wrapper, 1 cent.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper notes the time when the subscription expires.

Specimen numbers sent free on application. Remittances, drafts, checks and postal orders should be made payable to the order of JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO.

TELEPHONE CALL.  
Editorial Rooms, 613 Business Office, 161

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1892.

The circulation of the Indianapolis News for twelve months of 1891 was an average of 25,558 for each day.

This paper guarantees to advertisers for the above period of time, or for the past five years, its bona fide circulation was larger than that of all other Indianapolis dailies added together.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.  
Changes for display advertisements must be sent in not later than 10 o'clock a. m. to receive attention same day.

For the SATURDAY issue changes must reach this office on the Friday preceding.

"Wanted" (classified advertisements) received up to 10 o'clock p. m.

The Farmers' Third Party Convention, in session at St. Louis, demand the immediate issue by the Government of \$150,000,000.

Twenty millions to be spent on public improvements and the remainder to be loaned to the farmers at 1 per cent.

For an organization formed for the purpose of fighting class legislation, such action exhibits an amount of gall that could hardly be exceeded. But this is not all. They would have the internal revenue laws repealed and the income from this tax, \$125,000,000 per annum, they would have the Government raise by simply issuing that amount every year.

One can understand that there might be here and there a crank who would advocate such wild heresies as these, just as irresponsible persons spring up who throw dynamite, but it seems incredible that a body of sane men could come together and formulate such a platform as the above, and others of a similar nature which have been adopted in various parts of the country during the past year.

Parks for the City.  
The first question that is asked by a Minneapolis or St. Paul citizen when he comes to Indianapolis is, "Where are your parks?" and our man makes a desperate effort to change the subject.

The resident of either of the above cities has reason to feel proud of the showing his city makes in regard to these beautiful and desirable spots. Minneapolis, with only a few thousand more people than Indianapolis, has twenty-seven handsome parks, comprising in all 1,136 acres.

The city assessor, who may be supposed to show some leniency, assesses these parks at a value of \$4,054,500. Twenty-six of them cover 329 acres and the remaining 747 acres form in reality a series of parks, extending for miles along a magnificent boulevard. One million dollars' worth of this park property was the gift of public-spirited citizens.

The remainder represents the wisdom of the municipal authorities in recognizing the necessity of these breathing places for the people and their desirability in a commercial sense, as increasing the value of property. Indianapolis should awaken to the necessity of taking some action upon the subject of parks before it is too late to secure the necessary space without going outside of the city limits.

Our 1891 Coinage.  
The mint statement for the year just ended reports a gold coinage of \$29,222,005 and a standard silver dollar coinage of \$33,567,735. The latter was less than in any year since the Bland-Allison law on this subject in 1878.

During the first half of the year the coinage was under the new silver law of July, 1890, which required 2,000,000 ounces of silver to be coined each month from August, 1890, to July, 1891.

Since then the coinage has been of old trade-dollar bullion into standard dollars. The work was completed last month, when it amounted to \$654,616. It will probably now cease altogether.

The present law requires the coinage of as much of the monthly purchases of silver as the Secretary of the Treasury shall decide necessary for the redemption of the treasury notes used in the purchase of silver.

But as these notes are also redeemable in gold, and nobody asks their redemption in silver, there is no call for more silver coinage. Nor, on a silver basis, would it follow that further coinage were necessary, as people would prefer, for convenience, to keep the notes, than to redeem them and using dollars instead, there being meanwhile \$520,000,000 of silver certificates in circulation, which can be exchanged for dollars at the mint. So it seems probable that the mint will be at work for some time on the new subsidiary coinage alone.

The report calls attention to the increased demand for dimes that the last few years have witnessed. Last year 23,046,716 of these pieces were coined, while only 5,564,000 quarter-dollar pieces, and 200,000 half-dollar pieces were in the same time coined. The little pocket dime-savings cylinders are said to have wrought a scarcity in

this coin, and doubtless they did, but it likely was temporary. The steadily increasing demand has doubtless sprung from a changing condition of the country's retail trade, for there is the same tendency in the still smaller coins. Last year 47,072,350 one-cent pieces were coined and 16,349,350 five-cent pieces. The reduced price of newspapers everywhere is mentioned as one stimulus for this want, but beyond this we should say that a general tendency toward small savings should be reckoned.

On the other hand, the gold coinage shows a tendency to large pieces. It consisted last year of 1,244,567 double eagles, 195,690 eagles, 2,691,413 half eagles, and only 11,949 quarter eagles. The chief use of gold is by the government and by banks for reserves, and in international transactions, for which the larger pieces are more convenient, hence this tendency in the coinage.

The President's Message.  
The much announced and long expected message of the President on the Chilian matter has come at last, as given in full in yesterday's News. It is an able document, put perhaps with unnecessary emphasis and with a certain "bite" of statement that is close to vindictive.

It contributes nothing new to the case, but sums up all the evidence. Its insistence is that the assault on our sailors by the Valparaiso mob must be held as an assault upon this country by Chile.

Congress is confronted with the duty of proceeding equitably. We may maintain our claim without enforcing it at once if desired. We have claims against other countries for injuries to our citizens in various degrees. Italy has a claim against us. The alternative does not and ought not to mean war. But that seems to be the alternative meaning of the tone of the President's message, backed by the fact of the persistent naval preparation of the past few months.

War is hell, as the late General Sherman said, and we need not feel that we shall not experience it because it is a far-off naval affair apparently. It means the expenditure of hundreds of millions of treasure, the derangement of trade, which means still further and greater loss, and most of all the sacrifice of thousands of lives. No nation can afford to go to war with a light heart, which was the way France went to war with Germany.

In our own New Orleans case we peremptorily told Italy that we would not be burned and the months that have elapsed, show that we are not hurried. Meanwhile diplomatic relations have been virtually, if not formally, suspended with Italy.

The present state of the case ought not to mean war as an alternative. We can suspend diplomatic relations with Chile and press our claim, holding her up to the world in a way that the world will condemn her if she does not act fairly; and finally, in the long future, accumulate such an opinion against her by our patience and self-restraint that if we have to go to war it will be with such an overwhelming sanction by all the world, as to put a face on the act very different from what it would wear now.

As the great advocate of peace and arbitration, to preserve faith we should set an example in keeping with our precepts. Congress is the body in which we have reposed the decision of action. It should act wisely and patiently.

The New York Life's Condition.  
In June last the charge was made that the New York Life Insurance Company, one of the three largest in the world, had met with a large defalcation in its Spanish-American department. This was denied, equivocal and modified, but no satisfactory information could be had. Other charges followed, and some of a very serious nature were made by the secretary who had been in the company's service for more than thirty years. The officers of the company asked the superintendent of the Insurance Department of New York to make a thorough examination of its affairs. This he has done, apparently with great care and deliberation. The result is the charges made. The executive officers to prove fully the truth of many of their acts in various instances, such terms as "gross neglect" and "incompetency" being used to characterize them. The superintendent shows that favoritism, if not corruption, has prevailed to the great detriment of the company, and that there has been a large loss of money. In spite of this, however, the company's solvency is not affected. Indeed, its great business is such that the report shows a large gain in assets during the six months elapsing since the last report of the company and the date on which the investigation was based. The net surplus also has gained almost enough to cover the losses discovered. This shows the magnitude of the company's business and its great recuperative power; it may also show that the business in general has been well done. But, in the various charges that have been proved, the conduct of the officers goes so deeply into the principles and methods of doing business, especially as a trustee for others, that there is no escaping from the conclusion that the management should be changed, must be changed if the company is to fulfill its pledges and continue its career of prosperity. It behooves the policy-holders to look after their interests and see that they are not trifled with. There must be an ending of such methods, and the probability is that it can be ended only by committing the trust to new hands.

Can the Children Be Saved?  
In the Review of Reviews for January John H. Finley discusses the child problem in cities. The influences brought to bear upon the child determine the character of the man, and society is blessed or cursed with this man. The conditions of our large cities are not such as to hold out any encouragement for the future unless the most sweeping and radical changes are made. In 1890 there were in the tenement houses of New York 163,712 children under the age of five years, which comprised eight-ninths of all the children of that age in the entire city. A tenement house is defined as one occupied by three or more families, doing their own cooking, using the same halls, stairways, etc. In over one-half of these, four families live upon each floor, having a living room 12 feet by 10, and a dark closet for a bedroom, with no ventilation. Cases

were found where nine persons lived in a room 10 feet square and a hall bedroom; two small rooms in a six-story tenement lodged eight adults and twelve children; in one house were found 58 babies and 38 children; in another 101 adults and 91 children; in another 89, and in another 170 children.

Can the most sanguine find any hope for children brought up under such conditions? But that they should so live without fresh air or suitable food or civilizing influences is only half of the story. "The law prohibiting the selling of liquor to minors," says the writer, "is about as much respected in the tenement house district as the ordinance against swearing. Fostered and filled by the saloon the 'growler' looms up in the New York street-boy's life, baffling the most persistent efforts to reclaim him. There is no escape from it, no hope for the boy when once his blighting grip is upon him." But this is not all of the chapter. New York has factory laws prohibiting the labor of children, but they do not apply to the tenement house. Here the brutal and infamous "sweater" system has full play and the child is put to work as soon as it is old enough to draw a needle or roll a cigar. But the magnificent public school system, with the law for compulsory education, does it not come to the relief? If every child in New York city were taken to school, there would be 100,000 for whom there was no room. Compulsory education is not enforced, and it is stated on credible authority that in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and other cities, over one-half of the boys do not attend school more than three years, and there are whole colonies where the English language is unknown.

The social reformers are not oblivious to this situation. It is an engaging widespread attention and many plans are under discussion and great efforts are being put forth to save these children. Among them are improved tenement houses, extension of the factory laws, moral and physical sanitation, free kindergarten, different methods for the care of foundlings and orphans. The work to be done, however, is herculean and the laborers are few. There is a terrible inertia of public sentiment and over all is the trail of politics. New York city pays annually \$2,000,000 to private institutions for the care of various kinds of "imminates," and the wire-pulling to handle these funds puts an immense obstacle in the way of reform. And yet the situation is not wholly insurmountable. The charity and reform associations of the country are becoming organized and are making an intelligent study of existing conditions. There is an awakening interest in all directions in regard to the necessity of some action for rescuing the children if we would have a care for the future salvation of the Nation, and there is reason for the belief that the worst has been reached.

The question, "Who are the twelve greatest American poets?" has been settled as follows by the Glasgow (Scotland) Herald: First, Edgar Allan Poe; second, R. W. Emerson; third, James B. Lowell; fourth, J. R. R. Tolkien; fifth, Henry W. Longfellow; sixth, William C. Bryant; seventh, Oliver W. Holmes; eighth, John G. Whittier; ninth, George P. Morris; tenth, Thomas B. Reed; eleventh, Walt Whitman; twelfth, Bayard Taylor.

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The Waiting Angel.  
A phantom boatman touches on our shore. Hushed be our hearts, and sealed our lips in prayer.  
We did not hear the dip of his light car. Yet know we he waits there.

No clanking chains, no beating of the war, No shouting breaking against the robed board of prayer.  
He patient stands and whispers, "Oh, be not for the surges' roar."

O dear beloved! thou must go alone. Alone with this strange boatman on the breast  
Of that mysterious river—not 'e'en one Who loves thee o'er its crest

May follow, and support thy wasted form. Or help to steady thy white tender feet Down toward the brink of that swift stream unknown.  
This pilot pale to meet.

We speechless stay, so powerless to aid. Though stretching empty hands into the air  
To clasp this own, yet know thou't afraid To enter this close barge

And buffet the cold waves of the wild deep; Thou who wert fondly cherished here. Let sable grief should thy spirit creep. But canst thou shield thee?

From thy sick bed thou must depart alone; Thy path inscrutable we may not see; Nor canst thou tarry on thy plaintive moon. The boatman waits for thee.

Alone! alone! out o'er the starless sea. No one to greet, till in eternity  
Thy soul is glorified.

We dumbly sit, and watch where thou hast been. All animate with life's most precious wine. To find a marble cast, chilled by Pain—  
But heaven and peace are thine. —Chicago Tribune.

"SCRAPERS."  
Four-fifths of the hailstorms occur in the daytime.

During the reign of Queen Victoria Great Britain has had fifteen wars.

Nearly 900 new books were published in the United States last year.

Queen







## LICENSE LAW DECISION.

THE SUPREME COURT AGAIN SUSTAINS THE LICENSE LAW.

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Decision in the Case of Haggart vs. Stehlin With an Opinion by Chief Justice Elliott—Local Option Character.

The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of Mary E. Haggart against John H. Stehlin. The plaintiff charged that the location of a saloon next to her residence injured it, and attacked the license law, on the ground that, under the constitution, the State could not license any one thing that was an injury to another. The case was argued two weeks ago by John W. Kern and Col. Eli F. Ritter. The decision is decidedly liberal in its char-

The opinion was written by Chief Justice Eliott, and holds for the defendants. The opinion opens by saying this is the first instance in the books in which the license laws have been assailed, except by the persons from whom licenses were exacted. The courts in every State have decided that the license laws are constitutional, but no court more emphatically declared the constitutionality of such laws than the Supreme Court of the United States. The doctrine everywhere, as laid down by the tax-writers and the courts, is that licenses are required for the purpose of raising revenue, and not, because the business is hurtful, and not for the promotion nor the interest of the dramm-seller. The courts declare that the question of license or no li-

is not exclusively for the legislature. The local option laws are prohibitory in their character. They further declare that the license is a special tax, and that it is not one to be supported by the community because the business of selling liquor is not one of a harmless character, such as when they decide to sell wheat, potatoes or corn. They require a license, and it is not for the legislature to restrict, amend or repeal the law in the business of selling intoxicating liquors without limitation or restraint.

The opinion quotes from a United States Supreme Court decision in the following language: "These licenses give no authority. They are mere receipts for taxes." From another decision of the same court the following is quoted: "The State has the right to protect the community against the evil of intemperance. The mode adopted of prohibiting under penalties the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors is a proper one. The mode of enforcement is in many, perhaps all, of the States. It is wholly within the discretion of the State."

tures,"

"THE DIVORCEES."

Three Members of One Company Divorced by the same Judge.

The members of the Brooklyn Base Ball Club were nicknamed "The Bridegrooms," several years ago, because so many of them were married in so short a time. On the same principle, the "Hole in the Ground" Company, now playing at English's, should

be called the "Divorcees," for it is a fact that last Friday, in Chicago, the same judge granted divorces to three members of this organization, viz: Hattie Harvey, Bessie Dunn and Frank Gause, the property man. The other members of the company did not even know that Miss Harvey was married until they heard of her divorce.

there will no doubt be a large attendance from all parts of the State. The lecture, on "Shakespeare," is the most noted of those many the great orator has delivered. Those who have heard it are all of one mind respecting its strength. The colleges of the State are taking an interest in the coming of Mr. Ingersoll. The Press Club directors will meet Wednesday at 4 o'clock to perfect arrangements for the lecture. It will be the first meeting of the new directors.

**Death of Rev. S. C. Noble.**  
[Special to The Indianapolis News.]  
GREENWOOD, January 26.—Rev. S. C. Noble, an old and well-known member of the Southeast Indiana Conference, died at this place this morning about 5 o'clock of the grip. Mr. Noble has not been in active service for several years, but has passed his time in religious work at and near this place. He leaves a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

**Birth Returns.**  
Downing, Frank and Anna, 167 Woodlawn, boy.  
Hynite, James and Mary, 46 Gaulding, girl.  
Kinkle, B. and Lizzie, 192 Union, boy.  
Boone, F. N. and Addie, Massachusetts ave. and North, boy.  
Stick, Austin and Mary, 281 South New Jersey, girl.  
Hober, G. and Loretta, boy.

**Death Returns.**  
McDonald, Ruth, 45 Park avenue, 14 months.

diptheria.  
 Weir, Beulah, 14 months, 969 North Tennessee, scarlatina.  
 Cateell, Arthur, 4 years, Keystone avenue, diptheria.  
 Curran, John, 40 years, 165 English avenue, la grippe.  
 Carrico, J. O., 60 years, 50 Elizabeth, paresis.  
 Leifer, Herminia, 25 years, 270 South Meridian, grip.  
 Roosch, Gallicib, 76 years, 130 Spann avenue, acute bronchitis.

**Marriage Licenses.**

Charles Small and Dora Tomella.  
L. McClure and Florence Bryan.  
James O'Conner and Mary Allen.

**Real-Estate Transfers.**

Albert W. Denny, trustee, to Selmon  
L. Lee, warranty deed, lot 86, Hos-  
brook & Co's Brinkman Hill addition,  
Bristolwood. 50 00  
Caroline R. Ridebaur, trustee, to  
Kuhns, warranty deed, lot 10, Crane's  
subdivision outlot 153. 800 00  
Sidney M. Dyer, administrator to El-  
len Foss, administrator, D lot 20,  
Bristolwood.

.....	1,200 00
.....	
Elizabeth Smith to James Smith and wife, warranty deed to lot 309, Mc- Carthy's eighth West Side addition,	2,000 00
.....	
Henry Ertel and wife to Lloyd W. Durbin, warranty deed to lot 424, McCarthy's seventh West Side ad- dition	1,700 00
.....	
Sophia Busch and husband to Charles A. Busch warranty deed part lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Olleman's subdivision of Block 8, Holmes' west end addition	400 00
.....	
Indulging to M. M. Mann and Minnie Murray, warranty deed	

part lot 8, Dulin's subdivision, square 12.....	1,250 00
Millard Harmon and wife to T. H. Gordon, warranty deed, lot 27, block 16, Central Park-addition.....	300 00
Eight transfers; consideration.....	\$7,700 00

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ver.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Baking Powder

**TELY PURE**  
**EE & SON,**  
BRANHAM, Wholesale  
EJES, 102 and 104 South Meridian Street  
CKEE, Indianapolis, Indiana.



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